

THE CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

Local Mining News.

The news from the Globe district is good and the developments are confirmatory of the great and permanent value of the several ledges. A very remarkable bonanza was picked up on or near one of the ledges in this district, a short time since. Mr. Munson, very recently discovered lying on the surface of the ground and seemingly separate from a ledge, a solid mass of metallic silver ore weighing about 2200 pounds. It was found on or near claims already laid off in the vicinity, but Mr. M. secured the prize and had it packed in sacks on animals to Florence, where a careful and low estimate of the value of this find places it at \$20,000. It is almost a solid mass of pure silver.

Such a discovery as this before the latter great Comstock developments, would have electrified this western mining world. But the magnitude of ore discoveries on the Pacific coast in these days has taken off the keen edge of mining excitement. And it is well that it is so. There was always more or less suffering entailed upon the crowds who, a few years ago, would flock to any and every new unopened mining district, and those old time crusades are undesirable in every light. The Globe and Pinal and Peck and Tiger and Wallapai and southern Arizona locations, are sufficiently valuable in themselves to need no extraneous excitement to establish their successful working.

There are over a hundred men now in the Globe district, and as work and demand increases, new men are going in there.

Mr. Conly came in, February 5, from the new discoveries, near the Cerro Colorado and returned there the next day. He says the great ledge which he, with Messrs. Hays, Mims, Schenck and others, discovered and located, surpasses everything they ever saw or heard of before. Instead of having to dig shafts in the ground to a great depth, the ore crops out in an immense ledge as high as a house, and this for a distance of four miles. There is wood and water a half mile distant. Mr. Conly says if those who think they have seen big ledges could see this discovery, they would be astonished. Most of the parties owning in these locations are without extensive means, and samples of ore have been sent to San Francisco and representations made, which it is believed will effect a sale of this rich ledge, to parties of means, at an early day.

There has not been as much placer gold as usual, brought into town from the Santa Rita, during the past week. Wood Brothers bought \$140 worth; J. M. Jacobs & Co., some \$250 worth; S. H. Drachman, five ounces, including a couple of very nice nuggets; Zeckendorf Bros., \$150 worth. J. H. Archibald has a handsome piece of silver, weighing 72 ounces, the result of one and a half tons of Trench ore.

Ores for Philadelphia.

We have heretofore mentioned that Mr. Thomas Ewing was collecting (and forwarding to Hon. R. C. McCormick) for exhibition at the Centennial, samples of ores from a few mines, and he sent the first shipment from here for Yuma, en route, by Deguerre's train on Tuesday. The shipment embraces samples, viz: One of 80 pounds from the Old Mine; one of 115 from the Silver King; one of 50 from the Enter price; three of 60 from the Young America; one of 20 from the Rescue; one of 78 from the Trench; three of 60 from the Quachary and Sacaton; one of 25 from the Bronckow. These ores were put in three iron bound boxes and carefully packed in saw-dust, and range in value from \$100 up to many thousands per ton; and they especially represent our silver, copper and lead mines. A plat of each mine from which the ores were taken with all the data necessary to understand the same, will be on exhibition with the samples. About 300 pounds from other mines are still to go, and some more is expected from Mohave county and perhaps from Yuma. Comparatively speaking, the showing will be insignificant for Arizona, but quite liberal for the individuals doing it. It is intended after the Centennial closes, to donate the ores to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and thus they will remain on perpetual exhibition.

SEVERAL members of the committee on appropriations, in the present House of Representatives at Washington, are looking into the irregularities which prevail in the army relating to retired officers. They say they can see no reason why some officers named in the late war should be retired on full rank, with corresponding pay, while others who held as high rank, and were similarly named or disabled, should be receiving only thirty dollars per month. They will make an effort to remedy this inequality, and are also looking into the question of forage to officers who turn over their supplies for private livery.

Appointments.

On February 4, Governor Safford appointed H. Fleishman, commissioner of deeds to reside in Los Angeles, California.

On February 5, the Governor commissioned W. D. Southworth and James Gough as notaries public for Yavapai county, and J. A. Parker, the same for Maricopa county.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.

PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN DIEGO, February 10.—The stage that left here Tuesday evening for the north, in fording the San Onofre creek, near Las Flores, yesterday morning, the lead horses became entangled in floating brush and fell, and the strong current carried them with the stage down the stream to the ocean. The driver and passengers succeeded in saving two of the horses and swam ashore. The mail with stage, baggage and two horses was lost. The express box was afterwards washed on the beach and saved. The stage that left here for the north last night, found the San Diego river banks full and impassable, and no stages from the north are expected to arrive for a day or two. The storm seems to have been general all along the coast, but is now disappearing. The wires have been down north of Los Angeles, and no reports have been received from above for the past two days. Of the weather here, The Union this morning says: "The storm which had been gathering during Tuesday morning, and the rain descended in torrents. In four hours nearly an inch and a quarter of rain fell. The rain ceased at nine o'clock and the weather was clear until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind changed to the west with heavy showers. The total rainfall up to half past eight o'clock last night, as reported from the signal office by observer Wells, was one inch and fifty three hundredths. The highest velocity of wind during the storm was thirty-five miles per hour. As far as reports are received from the interior, we learn that the storm was the heaviest of the season. It is probable there was a good fall of snow in the mountain regions. Farmers may now rest in the certainty of the largest crop ever grown in this country."

EASTERN STATES.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Judge John R. Porter, of New York counsel for General Babcock, and O. C. Smith, assistant secretary to President Grant, arrived today. It is stated on the authority of Judge Keyes, that the President will come out here during the trial and will probably be a witness for the defense. The Times this morning says that the dispatches will be admitted as genuine, and even the purport of the dispatches will be admitted by the defense, but it will be represented that it was done for political reasons. The defense will also represent that General Babcock did send certain telegrams, of the character named, but will sternerly deny, and offer evidence to prove, that he never received a dollar from McDonald or Joyce, or imagined that a whisky ring existed.

SAN ANTONIO, February 4.—Information has been received here to the effect that the Mexican revolution is gaining ground. Great excitement prevails throughout the northern States of that country. The whole western part of Coahuila is in arms, as are the Pacific States, and San Luis and in fact all northern Mexico. General Irevino is now marching on Monterey, from the State of Tamaulipas. Another General is approaching Saltillo from the west. Durango has joined hands with other States in the struggle. The movement is a stupendous one, in the interest of Diaz for President.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—On representations of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens of San Diego that this winter's mails service is tardy and unreliable, Senator Sargent has secured a Department order for a sea mail service between San Francisco and San Diego, not oftener than once every five days, during February and March.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Representative Banning to-day reported, from the committee on military affairs, an amended bill to regulate the pay and allowance of army officers, which was ordered printed and referred back to the committee, for alterations as follows: The pay of the General of the army to be \$10,000, instead of \$13,500; Lieut. General, \$8,000, instead of \$11,000; Major General to receive the present pay; the pay of Brigadier General is reduced to \$5,000, instead of \$5,500; Chaplains' pay is reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,000. The salaries of all other officers as now established by law.

How is This?

A late letter from Santa Fe, among other items, mentions the fact that THE CITIZEN does not reach that point until the second Sunday after the Saturday of its publication. The letter, in continuation, states that this journal is highly valued and extensively read throughout New Mexico, and while the late period of its receipt was much complained of, it was supposed that the facts were known in Tucson and couldn't be helped.

We didn't know any such thing and are considerably surprised. THE CITIZEN is published every Saturday morning, and leaves Tucson every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. on the eastern bound buck-board. That mail should or is supposed to make close connection through, and ought to arrive in Santa Fe, six days later, that is, at latest the Friday following its publication, regularly.

We shall immediately examine into this matter.

No dispatches at all from San Francisco this week.

Territorial Government.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, wearing of his lyre, lately dropped into prose long enough to say, "that among the enormous national expenses which go on swelling year by year, the cost of the Territorial governments is worthy the special attention of Congress."

Murat may be a good poet, in fact he is such, and Emerson is said to have expressed regret at his late wail over the entire absence of poetry from present literature, merely from having had his attention subsequently called to a very ordinary poetical effort of Halstead's. But while he has strong lyrical points he is correspondingly weak in political economy. If he means anything at all in his above quoted suggestion, he means to charge that the legitimate expenses of the respective Territorial governments are exorbitantly large.

The proper expenses of the federal government of Arizona are not exorbitantly large. The salaries and office expenses of our federal officials are barely sufficient to maintain the offices with decency, and we are positive that no offices in any State of the Union are conducted with closer economy. The court expenses are heavy but we believe examination will prove that they are only equal to, and we think less than, those of districts corresponding in size in the States. The mail expenses are entitled to the same remark.

The trouble and wrong done in speaking of excess in Territorial government expenditures, arise from the fact that the Indians and the expense of their control and maintenance are classed as part of the cost of Territorial government. Nothing could be less fair. The Indians are the wards of the Government and it is just as fair to class the annual cost of the Apache Indians with federal expenses in Ohio as it is to saddle that expense upon the cost of the federal government of Arizona. The several Indian tribes not only cost a vast sum for their actual maintenance, but to control them and guard its extended frontier the government sees fit to station in Arizona a certain military force. This force occupies numerous and far separated stations, with attendant expensive postal and telegraphic facilities. Hence we have long and costly mail and telegraph routes with the other attendant expenses of maintaining the various Indian tribes in the Territory. And while, in bursts of economy, for political effect, the most ruinous and ill advised efforts at saving in Indian expenditures are frequently made or attempted, still such expenditures are and of right and necessity must be large. Two thirds of the amounts usually charged to Territorial government expense can be traced directly to the cost of Indian government, and no more belong to the federal government of the Territories than to that of the States. Not to distinguish in this respect would be as unjust as to charge the entire cost of the suppression of the rebellion to the cost of the federal government of the States during four years, giving each its proper proportion.

Something for the Centennial.

We were shown the other day, in Major Lord's office, a very elegant piece of handiwork, designed for exhibition at the Centennial. It consists of an apparatus and attachments, in all some eight pieces, and was made under the direction of Major J. H. Lord, entirely by Mexicans in Tucson. The pieces composing the set are the Apparatus, with crupper; the Sobreen, jalma or cover; the Carona, used between the apparatus and the blanket; the Blanket; the Cinch; the Cuarta and lash rope; the Hackamara or head stall; the Tapajo or blind.

All the pieces are made of full size as for practical use. The apparatus is of finished leather, finely engraved, and wadded in the most approved manner. The attached crupper bears in cut and underlaid letters the words "Territorio de Arizona." The Sobreen, jalma, a broad expanse of leather, passing over the apparatus, displays some finely drawn designs in leather engraving, and finish. The Carona shows some very intricate and elegant hair work in the body of it. The Cinch is a broad belt of finely engraved leather, with the center composed of interwoven horse hair. The Cuarta and lash rope with hooks, used in securing the burden, are plain but of great strength. The Head-stall is as fine a piece of workmanship as can be seen anywhere. Around various portions of the apparatus and head-stall is a raised border of plush or worsted work. The whole set was shipped for Philadelphia the first of the week, and will do credit to Arizona in every respect, as it would to any State in the Union. Major Lord seemed to have considerable pride in this handsome set, and the manner in which it had been worked up. And with good reason.

If it lies within human power, Arizona will yet have something else to show for herself at the Centennial.

Sonora.

A reliable party arrived here yesterday, from Altar, and reports that it was published there at the time of his departure, that a portion of General Serna's forces had met a force of General Pesqueira, about the 15th instant, at the Poso de Serna, some 60 miles south of Altar, and defeated them after a short engagement.

The report is without farther details, for which we shall have to await report by letter. There seems to be considerable difficulty in getting anything by mail as we have now been several weeks without letters from those parts.

Justice.

There is a mental health inspiring tone in the following matter, which warrants the widest dissemination, and should entitle it to a place in every public journal in the land, even to the exclusion of more important matters:

In the United States Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, on February 1, several of the prisoners in the whiskey cases, before sentence was passed, pleaded honorable wounds and faithful service in the army, and various other reasons, in mitigation. Judge Gresham admitted the unpleasantness of his duty, but could not allow sympathy to make him forget the crime they had committed. He drew a contrast between the officers of the Government and distillers. The former are trusted servants in the pay of the United States, while the latter are not trusted, but are watched by the Government, therefore, the former ought to have increased punishment. He then announced that these officers who had betrayed their trust, should have two years in either of the penitentiaries they might prefer and pay a fine of one thousand dollars each. Then followed the case of Jas. K. Hill, Deputy Revenue Collector. He protested his innocence before God and the world. The Judge, in sentencing him to three years in the penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine, remarked that his crime was of a deeper dye, because of his high position in the Government service. In the case of Jno. W. Bingham, Col. Trustee stated to the Court that he had a couple of affidavits showing Bingham's wife in a critical condition, and that a sudden shock to her nervous system might prove fatal, and also the further fact that the Government officers in New York wished Bingham's affidavit in passing sentence. The Judge replied since these facts had come to his knowledge he had thought much what was best to do; that although there will be popular clamor for Bingham's sentence, he thought as a question of humanity sentence ought to be deferred; that Bingham recently lost a brother, who, no doubt, had died of remorse; that the Government could afford to wait a few weeks before passing sentence, and he was perfectly willing to take the responsibility of postponing it for the present.

Army Deposits with Paymasters.
Under the provisions of an act passed in 1872, any enlisted man of the army may deposit his savings with any army paymaster, and for any sum not less than fifty dollars so deposited for the period of six months or longer, the soldier, at his final discharge, is paid interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. The soldier gets an account-book, and has an entry made of his deposit just as he would at a bank—the advantage of the thing being that while he is frequently stationed in remote places, completely out of the reach of banks, he can always find the same opportunity to put his money in a safe place for keeping that any resident of a city has. These deposits are only paid on the final discharge of the soldier, but are not subject to seizure for his debts, nor to forfeiture by any sentence of a court-martial, except for desertion. The act has proved so satisfactory in its operation that the officers of the army are quite anxious to be admitted to the same privilege, and petitions from officers of the Sixth and Seventh infantry have been sent to Congress, through the war department, asking for the amendment of the law so as to permit officers to make deposits in the same way. The scheme it will be noted is very much like that of insurances, and the officers claim that if they are admitted to its benefits it will enable those who have families or others dependent on them to make much more certain provision for their heirs than is now possible with life insurance companies, or other commercial ventures. They ask though that the provisions of the law in their case be modified so as to authorize officers to withdraw their deposits on the completion of each and every term of five years; commencing from the date of their first deposit. The petitions presented bear the indorsement of the paymaster-general, who says he heartily concurs in recommending such legislation, believing that it would be beneficial to the public service.—St. Louis Republican.

The School Fund.
On February 9, the Territorial Board of Education made a triennial apportionment of the public school fund among the several counties of the Territory, according to average attendance. The whole amount apportioned was \$2395.91. Average daily attendance at the public schools in the Territory was 419. Average daily attendance in Pima county was 123 1/4; proportion of money divided, \$759.91. Average daily attendance in Yavapai county was 101; proportion of money, \$826. Average daily attendance in Yuma county was 95 7/9; proportion of money, \$592.64. Average daily attendance in Maricopa county was 66; proportion of money \$408.79. Average daily attendance in Mohave county was 7; proportion of money, \$43.35. Average daily attendance in Pinal county was 26 3/4; proportion of money, \$164.50.

The money due the Territorial school fund has not been paid in from some of the counties, and probably there will be as much to be apportioned in March, to the several counties, as in the foregoing apportionment.

We have the February number of Department Roster of Troops.

Gov. McCormick in Santa Fe.

The citizens of Santa Fe have exhibited a most hospitable and kindly disposition, in the welcome extended to Gov. McCormick and wife upon their late visit there. Last week we spoke of their hearty reception on the 29th ultimo, but the New Mexican of the 29th now comes with a very extended notice of a formal reception extended to Gov. McCormick. The account says: A large meeting of our citizens assembled at the Council chamber about seven o'clock last evening, to participate in the reception tendered by the citizens of Santa Fe to Gov. R. C. McCormick.

Although but little previous notice had been given of the reception, the meeting was largely attended and the Council chamber was filled with the principal civil and military officials, and prominent citizens.

Thereafter, the article narrates, the meeting was organized, and series of the most flattering resolutions drawn up, recognizing, and expressing gratitude for, the able and efficient services by Gov. McCormick to the western territories generally. There can be no color of selfishness in this grateful welcome by the people of New Mexico, and it reveals a phase in their character with which we have hitherto been unacquainted.

Yavapai Matters.

The Miner of February 4, says: The dispatch sent from Camp Grant on January 19, and published by the press elsewhere, with reference to Diablo's raid on Camp Apache, was not furnished us for the reason that Gen. Kautz rightly conjectured that it was sensational, and preferred to wait confirmation before allowing it go to the world as fact.

It seems that Diablo and only five or six Indians fired on the Indian scouts killing one and under the excitement that immediately followed Captain Harper wrote to Lieut. Abbot, at Grant, that the Indians had broken out, that his company had saved the lives of Major Ogilby and Lieut. Bailly, etc., all of which appears to have been overdrawn.

We learn that it is the intention of the parties engaged in building the furnaces at Bashford's mill on Agua Fria, to start up on copper ore on Monday next.

Yuma County.

The Sentinel of February 5, says: Steamship Montana, which left San Francisco, January 24, with passengers and freight for the month of the Colorado, was expected to arrive on the 7th instant.

James M. Barney has shipped during the week, by trains of Salazar, Hayden and Escobosa, 50,000 pounds of citizen freight, for Tucson, Phoenix, Hayden's Ferry and way stations, and received and shipped to San Francisco 10,000 pounds of silver ore.

The editor of the Sentinel had shaved off his mustache, but no serious result was apprehended. At last accounts the sufferer was doing as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

THE Rio Grande Eco, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, of February 5th, publishes a lengthy petition to Attorney General Pierpont, signed by leading citizens of his judicial district, sustaining Judge Warren Bristol, and citing circumstances and matter counter to his removal, as petitioned by other citizens of the 3d judicial district of New Mexico.

SHERIFF MOWRY, of Maricopa County, writes us on the 5th instant, that "every thing indicates a prosperous season for the farmers, which insures good times for every one."

BORN.

To the wife of Wm. C. Davis, of Tucson, on the 9th instant, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Prescott, Jan. 27, 1876, by Rev. D. B. Wright, Mr. Morris Lindsay to Miss Sarah E. Underhill.

DIED.

In Tucson, on the morning of the 10th instant, Emile LaFontaine, a native of France, about 25 years of age.

In Sonora, Mexico, February 2, 1876, F. J. Bosville, a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, aged thirty-five.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
25 PACKETS VEGETABLE or flow- \$1
or seeds for \$1
Illustrated Catalogue and Guide free. R. J. TRUMBULL, 419 & 421 Sansome street, S. F.

Citizens Wanted.

ANY ONE HAVING TO SPARE, COPIES OF THE CITIZEN of January 8, 1876, will confer a favor by forwarding such to THE CITIZEN office.

Merino Sheep for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS entire flock of Merino Sheep for sale AT VERY LOW RATES.

These sheep are of a very high grade. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Stage passengers and travelers by there understand it, and to them all unacquainted with the fact are respectfully referred for information.

We have, also, HAY and GRAIN, constantly on hand to supply the public.

Tucson, Feb. 12. L. W. CARR. 15-17

Milk Cows. Milk Cows.
FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED A LOT OF California Cows, I have for sale One Hundred head of Good Milk Cows for sale at the San Pedro Ranch, Tres Alamos. Price ranging from \$30 to \$55 each, according to quality. All of which are good milk cows and have been kept for dairymen. They are

All with Calf by Thoroughbred Bulls. — Some of which have —
Young Calves Now.

For particulars enquire of Wm. Whalen, Tucson, or of C. M. Hooker, Tres Alamos. February 12. 15-17 H. C. HOOKER.

E. N. FISH & CO.
Tucson, Arizona.
Wholesale and Retail
—Dealers In—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING large and complete assortment of

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and STATIONERY, CUTLERY and HARDWARE, CARPENTERS TOOLS, QUEENSWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, GRAIN SACKS, LEATHER, HARNESS,

HICKORY RIMS, FELLOES and SPOKES, BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, TIRE STEEL and TIRE IRON,

Great Assortment of BOLTS and NUTS,

GIANT and BLASTING POWDER, DRILL STEEL and GOLD PANS, PICKS and SLEDGES, FUSE and CAPS,

and the choicest Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

All of which we offer at Unprecedentedly Low Prices for Cash.

Give us a call and examine our stock of

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools

Farming Implements, Mining Tools, Materials for —

Wagon and Buggy Uses, &c.

Pine Lumber and Shingles for Sale.

Barley and Corn

In any quantity at Lowest Possible rates.

—Proprietors of the—

Eagle Steam Flouring Mills.

Tucson, August 29, 1875. E. N. FISH & CO. 47-1

W. B. HELLINGS, EDWARD E. HELLINGS.

SALT RIVER VALLEY FLOURING MILL,

SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZONA.

OUR MILL NOW BEING IN FULL operation, we are prepared to furnish the market with a quality of Flour, which we guarantee far superior to any manufactured in the Territory, and fully equal to the very best imported from California. We will keep constantly on hand at the Mill, and at our several agencies

Three Qualities of Flour,

In 25, 50, and 100-Pound Sacks

GRAHAM FLOUR, BRAN, CORN-MEAL, SEMITILLA

and CRACKED WHEAT.

A liberal discount will be made on regular rates to merchants and others purchasing large quantities.

AGENTS:

W. B. HOOPER & Co., Yuma, W. B. HOOPER & Co., Ehrenberg, GIBSON CORNELL, Prescott, J. H. PIERSON, Wickenburg, BARNETT & BLOCK, Phoenix, JAMES A. MOORE, Maricopa Wells, E. N. FISH & Co., Florence, E. N. FISH & Co., Tucson, W. B. HELLINGS & CO., East Phoenix, Arizona.

E. N. FISH, S. SILVERBERG, Tucson, San Francisco,

JOS. COLLINGWOOD, Florence.

E. N. FISH and CO.,

MAIN ST. FLORENCE.

Wholesale and Retail

—Dealers In—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

HAVE constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO, HARDWARE, etc., which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST prices.

We have, also, HAY and GRAIN, constantly on hand to supply the public.

DESERT STATION.

27 Miles from Tucson and same from Pinal county Station.

CHAS. H. LARKREE, Proprietor.

The Table

Is always supplied with an ample variety of well-cooked food. No exaggeration in this. Stage passengers and travelers by there understand it, and to them all unacquainted with the fact are respectfully referred for information.

Everybody familiar with Chas. H. Larkree's management of Desert Station speaks in the highest terms of it. January 24 1875. 15-17

Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Tucson, Arizona.
LAPHAM & COOK, Proprietors.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS hotel, extends on Main Street from Pennington to Ott, in the most desirable part of the City.

Guests are assured that their wants and comforts will have acceptable attention at this house.

TERMS: MODERATE.
December 4. 9-17

H. Buehman, Photographer.

HAVING OPENED MY NEW STUDIO on Congress Street, Tucson.

I am prepared to do ALL CLASSES of work in my line at a

Much Reduced Rate to that Offered Heretofore.

I keep an assortment of VIEWS and also an elegant selection of Picture Frames on hand.

Special attention will be paid to

ST. DENTISTRY. August 7. 47-17

Tres Alamos House.

C. M. HOOKER & Co., Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day opened the above house as a Station and are prepared to furnish

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS to the traveling public.

The House and Corral are second to none in the Territory, and will be kept First-Class in every respect.

The traveling public are invited to give us a call.

Tres Alamos, Jan. 18. 15-17

Office: 238 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Office: 84 and 86 South St., New York City.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

of

Foreign and Domestic Merchandise.

FEEL JUSTIFIED IN ASSURING THE public generally, that they are now prepared to offer

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

in

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CLOTHING, CUTLERY, LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, ETC., ETC.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT

is the

FINEST IN THE TERRITORY,

and parties purchasing ANYTHING at all WOULD DO WELL to examine our immense stock

BEFORE THEY BUY ELSEWHERE.

We can assure them that our facilities For Buying are Unsurpassed.

As members of our firm reside both in San Francisco and New York, with no other object than to watch the decline in prices there and take advantage of a favorable market,